

yet remains to be done before we shall have arrived at an accurate knowledge of the entire anatomy of this animal.

Postscript. Since the foregoing pages were written, Dr. R. J. Anderson¹ has published in the 'Journal of Anatomy' a short account of the anatomy of an additional specimen of the Indian Elephant.

In this paper the author mentions the presence of a uterus, vagina, and genito-urinary passage, but communicates no particulars regarding the structure of these different parts of the female organs. Hence our knowledge of these organs and of the variations which they present in different specimens of the Indian Elephant remains in the same unsatisfactory state as before.

4. Descriptions of new Asiatic Diurnal Lepidoptera.

By F. MOORE, F.Z.S., &c.

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(Plates XLVIII. & XLIX.)

Subfamily SATYRINÆ.

CALLEREBIA MODESTA, n. sp.

Male. Smaller than *C. nirmala*. Upperside similarly marked with smaller ocelli. Underside uniformly brown throughout both wings, the ocelli less distinctly bordered; hind wing with a well-formed small ocellus between the radial and upper median vein, in addition to that near anal angle.

Expanse $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Gurhwal, N.W. Himalaya (*Capt. Beckett*). In coll. F. Moore.

Subfamily NYMPHALINÆ.

ENISPE TESSELLATA, n. sp.

Male and Female. Allied to *E. euthymius*: fore wing with broader marginal and submarginal bands, which are also confluent at their angles, the discal macular band composed of larger and confluent spots; there is also an inner band which runs into the upper discal streak, but which is less apparent on the hind wing; the discocellular lunular spot is also larger, the veins in crossing the disk are also black-lined: hind wing with three similar outer confluent bands, the linear inner band indistinct in the male; veins across the disk black-lined.

Expanse, ♂ $3\frac{1}{4}$, ♀ $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. Darjiling (*Grote*), Nepal (*Ramsay*). In coll. F. Moore.

Fam. LYCÆNIDÆ.

GERYDUS DRUMILA.

Miletus drumila, Moore, P. Z. S. 1865, p. 777, pl. 41. fig. 12, ♀.

Male. Upperside dark umber-brown: fore wing with a pale medial longitudinal fascia curving from lower end of the cell across the disk.

¹ 'Journal of Anatomy and Physiology,' vol. xvii. p. 491.

Underside pale greyish brown : fore wing with two pale-bordered transverse marks within the cell, one at its end, and another below the middle mark, a submarginal series of very irregular-shaped marks, and with several small pale-bordered irregular spots disposed about the discal area ; hind wing with three irregular-shaped pale-bordered cell-marks, four marks along anterior border, a discal confluent series ending at anal angle, two marks below the middle cell-mark, and three below the basal cell-mark, the middle one of the latter being black, small and round ; interspersed between the marks are several pale-bordered irregular-shaped small spots.

Expanse, ♂ 2 inches.

Hab. Darjiling ; Khasias. In coll. F. Moore.

SPALGIS NUBILUS, n. sp.

Male. Upperside violet-brown ; fore wing with a slightly darker discocellular lunule. Underside greyish-white, with waved transverse blackish lines, and basal marks.

Female paler, with a very small indistinct paler space beyond the cell.

Expanse $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Andaman Isles. In coll. F. Moore.

Distinguishable from *S. epius* by the absence in the male of the prominent white discal spot, and the broad white discal area in the female ; the markings beneath are more numerous and waved. It is also distinct from *S. dilama* (*Lucia dilama*, Moore, P. Z. S. 1878, p. 701), from Hainan.

CURETIS GLORIOSA, n. sp. (Plate XLVIII. fig. 1.)

Male. Dark coppery-red : fore wing with a blackish-brown marginal border curving broadly from base of the costa to posterior angle : hind wing also with a broad blackish-brown marginal border, and a suffused dusky basal area.

Female dark brown : fore wing with broad golden-yellow discal area, and hind wing with narrow curved discal streak.

Expanse $1\frac{6}{8}$ to $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

Hab. Silhet. In coll. F. Moore.

CURETIS ANGULATA, n. sp. (Plate XLVIII. fig. 2.)

Male. From typical *C. bulis* (Dbleday. and Hewits. D. Lep. pl. 75. f. 5) this differs in the fore wing being pointed and acuminate at the apex ; the red area is paler and broader, extending to the posterior margin towards the base ; the dentate mark at end of the cell is also prominent. On the hind wing the exterior margin is much produced to an angle in the middle, and the anal end more produced ; the red area is also paler, and extends from the costal edge broadly over the disk, leaving only an exterior marginal blackish band and a suffused medial basal area. *Female* with similar outline of wings, and broad white discal areas.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. N.W. Himalayas. In coll. F. Moore.

CURETIS ARCUATA, n. sp. (Plate XLVIII. fig. 3.)

Of smaller size than *C. thetys*, the fore wing less acuminate at the tip, the costal band comparatively broader, not jagged on its inner edge, and is curved below the apex to the posterior angle. On the hind wing the costal band spreads over the costal vein and extends to the end of the upper subcostal branch. *Female* with the white patch on fore wing confined more to the disk, and the curved white band on hind wing is narrower.

Expanse, ♂ ♀ $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Malabar. In coll. F. Moore.

CASTALIUS INTERRUPTUS, n. sp. (Plate XLVIII. fig. 4.)

Fore wing white, with a blackish-brown broad costal band, which is widely interrupted to near the costal edge at end of the cell, the subapical inner angle of the band acute, the band then extending down the exterior margin and ascending above the posterior angle into a clavate knob to the disk: hind wing white, base slightly black-speckled; a very narrow marginal band traversed by white lunules along the outer edge. Underside marked similar to *C. decidia*.

Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. Bombay. In coll. F. Moore.

CYANIRIS PLACIDA, n. sp. (Plate XLVIII. fig. 5.)

Allied to *C. lavendularis*. *Male*. Upperside of a darker but duller blue and of a uniform tint throughout, *C. lavendularis* having the discal area of both wings slightly whitish; marginal black borders similar but slightly narrower. Underside similarly marked, except that in the fore wing there are but four transverse discal spots, which are also disposed in a more linear series.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{3}$ inch.

Hab. Darjiling. In coll. F. Moore.

CYANIRIS MARGINATA, n. sp. (Plate XLVIII. fig. 6.)

Allied to *C. puspa*. Both wings in the male with the black marginal border twice the width of those in *C. puspa*, the black costal border extending its width half across the cell; upper discal area of both wings also more prominently white. *Female* darker than in same sex of *C. puspa*, the pale discal area of less width. Underside similarly marked.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Hab. Nepal (*Ramsay*); Darjiling. In coll. F. Moore.

CYANIRIS LATIMARGO, n. sp. (Plate XLVIII. fig. 9.)

Allied to *C. transpectus*. *Male*. Upperside of a darker blue, with a purplish tint; both wings with a broad black outer marginal band of one eighth inch in width; the costal border of both wings and the abdominal margin of hind wing also black-bordered. Underside with similarly disposed but broader markings than those in *C. marginata*.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{5}$ inch.

Hab. N.E. Bengal (*Grote*). In coll. F. Moore.

CYANIRIS ALBIDISCA, n. sp. (Plate XLVIII. fig. 7.)

Allied to *C. puspa*. *Male*. Fore wing dark blue, with a narrow black marginal band decreasing to a point at posterior angle; hind wing with a narrow black, slightly macular, marginal band. Both wings with a prominent white discal patch. Underside white, with similarly disposed but more slender and less prominent markings than those in *C. puspa*.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Nilgiris, S. India. In coll. F. Moore.

CYANIRIS JYNTEANA, n. sp. (Plate XLVIII. fig. 10.)

Near *C. puspa*. *Male*. Fore wing comparatively shorter, the blue less intense and slightly paler; the discal area slightly white-speckled; with a blackish outer marginal band of one twelfth inch in width: hind wing with a narrow macular marginal band. Underside greyish white: fore wing with a slender indistinct dusky-black discocellular streak, four transverse discal, outwardly oblique, short linear spots, a small costal spot, a submarginal and marginal row of lunular spots: hind wing with three small black subbasal spots, an irregular discal transverse series of nine spots, an indistinct submarginal and marginal row of dentate lunular spots.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{2}{8}$ inch.

Hab. Khasia and Jyntea hills (*Austen*). In coll. F. Moore.

CYANIRIS SIKKIMA, n. sp. (Plate XLVIII. fig. 11.)

Allied to *C. Jynteana*. Fore wing shorter; hind wing also shorter and comparatively broader; the marginal blackish band on both wings broader; fore wing with a slender blackish discocellular streak. Underside similarly marked, the discal oblique spots being shorter, and the submarginal dentate lunules broader on both wings.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Darjiling. In coll. F. Moore.

NIPHANDA PLINIOIDES, n. sp. (Plate XLVIII. fig. 8.)

Male and Female. Upperside violaceous-brown, with a very faint shade of violet-blue in some lights: fore wing with the discal interspaces between the veins whitish-brown, palest in the male, and traversed by an indistinct darker transverse discal fascia; a marginal row of black spots: hind wing with a marginal row of whitish-bordered black spots, of which the second and third from anal angle are the largest, and two parallel discal curved rows of small whitish spots; cilia alternated with whitish. Underside dirty white: fore wing with a blackish-brown slender streak ascending half length of upper base of the cell, a curved streak from below its base to middle of the cell, and a lunular spot at its end; an interrupted discal macular band, the upper part with a broad outer fascia, and a submarginal and a marginal lunular band; the latter with two blackish spots on its middle: hind wing with a blackish-brown spot at base of the cell, three subbasal spots, one on middle of abdominal margin, and two large spots on costal border, a smaller spot below

the outer one, and a streak at end of the cell, an irregular discal series with paler brown outer borders, and an outer marginal row bordered by a submarginal paler lunular band, the second and third from the anal angle the largest. Base of palpi white beneath; legs white, with brown tarsal bands; antennæ annulated with white bands.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{2}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Sikkim. In coll. F. Moore and H. J. Elwes.

Both sexes on the upperside have much the appearance of a dark female *Lycæna plinius* and *L. theophrastus*, but these insects are, structurally, quite distinct.

HORAGA MOULMEINA, n. sp.

Myrina syrinx, Hewitson, Ill. D. Lep. pl. 14. figs. 32, 33 (nec Felder).

Allied to *H. onyx*. *Male* differs in having a smaller and more trilobate-formed white discal spot. Underside of a much brighter ochreous colour; the discal band on fore wing only half the width of that in *H. onyx*, and does not extend above the subcostal vein; the band on hind wing narrower, regular, and of uniform width; anal and two subanal spots large. *Female* paler; underside also of the same brighter colour, and the band similar to that of male.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{10}$ to $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Moulmein. In coll. British Museum.

The *H. syrinx* of Felder is an Amboina species.

HORAGA CINGALENSIS, n. sp.

Horaga ciniata, Moore, Lep. of Ceylon, i. p. 99, pl. 39. fig. 22a (nec Hewitson).

Male. Upperside very like *H. onyx*, the discal white spot smaller, the blue basal areas of similar tint. Underside very dark violaceous brownish-ochreous; the discal band on fore wing narrower but extending to the costa; the band on hind wing also narrower and much more regular; anal spots much less prominent.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Ceylon. In coll. F. Moore.

A much smaller species and quite distinct from *H. ciniata*, which latter is confined to the Malay island of Batchian.

HORAGA SIKKIMA, n. sp.

Male. Differs from *H. onyx* in the lower basal and discal areas being of a darker blue tint; the discal white spot on fore wing intermediate in size. Underside of a slightly brighter ochreous tint than in *H. syrinx* of Hewitson, the discal band on fore wing somewhat broader, the band on hind wing very much narrower, being about the same width as in *H. viola*.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Darjiling (*Grote* and *Atkinson*). In coll. F. Moore, and Hewitson Cabinet, British Museum.

ILERDA LANGII, n. sp.

Near to *I. moorei*. Both wings with the metallic area of the same extent and shape as in that species, the metallic colour being of a greenish tint of nearly the same intensesness as that in *I. androcles*. On the hind wing the marginal red band is composed of four or five broad continuous lunules. In both the former named species the marginal band is composed of only two lunules. Underside of a much darker yellow than in the former species.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. Masuri, N.W. Himalaya. In coll. F. Moore.

APHNÆUS ABNORMIS, n. sp. (Plate XLIX. fig. 4.)

Male. Fore wing dusky violet-brown; basal area from below the costal vein dull greenish-grey, or in certain lights pale blue; hind wing of the same dull greenish-grey or light blue; the marginal line brown; anal lobe dull ochreous-brown. Underside dull ochreous-brown; fore wing with three indistinctly defined oblique, transverse, very slightly silvered bands and submarginal line; hind wing with a similar medial transverse band and less distinct submarginal band.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Coonoor, Nilgiris (*Lindsay*). In coll. F. Moore.

Genus *SITHON*.

Sithon, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 77 (1816).

Fore wing with the costa slightly arched at the base, apex acute, exterior margin very slightly convex, posterior angle not acute, posterior margin slightly convex, tufted beneath; costal vein recurved; first subcostal branch ascending and touching costal near its end, emitted at one third before end of the cell, second branch at one fifth, third and fourth from end of the cell, no fifth branch; cell broad; discocellulars slightly concave, of equal length; radial from their middle; middle median from close to end of the cell, lower at one third before the end; submedian straight. Hind wing oval; costa almost angular in its middle, apex convex, exterior margin lobular near anal angle; cell short, triangular; first subcostal emitted at one third before end of the cell; discocellulars oblique, recurved; radial from their middle; two median branches from end of the cell, lower at one half before the end, submedian straight, internal recurved; furnished with a longish slender tail from end of lower median vein, and a short lobate tail from submedian vein. Antennal club slender; palpi porrect, laxy squamose beneath, second joint extending half beyond the head, third joint slender; legs squamose.

Type *S. nedymond*, Cram.

SITHON NEDYMOND.

Papilio nedymond, Cram. Pap. Exot. iv. pl. 299. f. E, F (1782).

Thecla nedymond, Horsfield, Catal. Lep. Mus. E.I. C. p. 96 (1829).

Sithon nedymond, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 77 (1816); Kirby, Catal. D. Lep. p. 414.

Hab. Java; Sumatra.

SITHON INDRA, n. sp.

Allied to *S. jalindra*. Differs from typical Javan specimens in the male having comparatively broader brown exterior borders on both wings. In the female the hind wing has four small obsolescent widely separated blue-grey lower submarginal spots above the blackish marginal spots, the anal black spot being surmounted with red; in the Java type of female the hind wing has a broad blue-grey lower marginal band and blue-grey speckled anal spot. Underside whiter; both wings with narrower upper discal brown band; the subanal spot with much less red border.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{4}{8}$ inch.

Hab. Bengal (*A. E. Russell*). In coll. F. Moore.

HYPOLYCÆNA CACHARA, n. sp. (Plate XLIX. fig. 6.)

Near to *H. kina*, Hewitson. *Male*. Upperside pale purplish violet-grey: fore wing with the costal and outer border more narrowly pale blue-black than in *H. kina*; no band on the posterior border; a slight spot at upper end of the cell: hind wing with the costal border slightly pale blue-black. Underside greyish white: fore wing with a blackish discocellular lunular mark, a continuous discal band, and two marginal less distinct lunular bands: hind wing with a blackish discocellular mark, a discal band composed of three upper portions and a lower zigzag line; two marginal less distinct lunular bands and a yellow-bordered black anal and a subanal spot; a small spot also on costal border.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{2}{8}$ inch.

Hab. N.-Cachar hills (*G.-Austen*). In coll. F. Moore.

HYPOLYCÆNA GROTEI, n. sp. (Plate XLIX. fig. 5.)

Allied to *H. nasaka* and *H. chandrana*. Upperside dark brown; lower discal area of both wings violet-blue. Underside brownish grey: fore wing with a white-bordered brown band crossing end of the cell, a broken similar bordered discal band, and a marginal row of lunular spots: hind wing with a white-bordered black subbasal anterior spot and two similar spots in middle of the cell, a white-bordered brown band at end of the cell, a broken zigzag similar discal band, and a marginal upper row of five annular spots; the three lower marginal spaces ochreous red, the anal and third with a black central spot, and the middle with a silver streak, these three anal spaces being bordered above by a silver line.

Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. N.E. Bengal (*Grote*). In coll. F. Moore.

HYPOLYCÆNA NILGIRICA, n. sp. (Plate XLIX. fig. 8.)

Allied to *H. othona*. *Female*. Upperside reddish-brown: fore wing olivaceous-brown along the costal border: hind wing with

three red subanal marginal lunules and a white anal lobe-spot. Underside greyish-white: fore wing with a very indistinct blackish discocellular lunule, a submarginal lunular line with the upper end composed of double lunules, and a marginal lunular line: hind wing with a more distinct black discocellular lunular mark, submarginal and marginal lunular line, the upper end of the submarginal line composed of double lunules; a black spot on the costa near the base, and a lobe and subanal black spot, the two latter slightly yellow, surmounted with dark yellow.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Coonor, Nilgiris (*Lindsay*). In coll. F. Moore.

VADEBRA, n. g.

Intermediate between *Nadisepa* and *Rapala*. * *Male* with the outline of the wings more of the form of the latter; the fore wing, however, is more acuminate, the exterior margin more oblique and even; marginal tuft the same; hind wing somewhat broader posteriorly; glandular depression prominent. Palpi smoother; antennal club longer and more pointed.

Type *V. petosiris*.

VADEBRA PETOSIRIS.

Deudorix petosiris, Hewitson, *Illust. D. Lep.* p. 22, pl. 9. figs. 30, 31 (1863).

Hab. Darjiling.

VADEBRA PHERETIMA.

Deudorix pheretima, Hewitson, *Illust. D. Lep.* p. 21, pl. 9. figs. 27, 29 (1863).

Hab. Burmah (Toung-hoo), Singapore; Sumatra.

VADEBRA SUFFUSA.

Deudorix suffusa, Moore, *P. Z. S.* 1878, p. 834, ♂.

Hab. Tenasserim.

VADEBRA LANKANA.

Deudorix lankana, Moore, *P. Z. S.* 1879, p. 141, ♀; *Lep. of Ceylon*, i. p. 103, pl. 39. fig. 5.

Hab. Ceylon.

LEHERA, n. g.

*Artipe*¹, *Boisd. Lep. Guat.* p. 14 (1870).

Male. Wings large, broad: fore wing triangular; first subcostal branch emitted at nearly half before end of the cell, second at one fourth, third bifid, emitted from near end of the cell, the fourth at half from below third and terminating at the apex, fifth from end of the cell; discocellular slightly recurved, radial from the middle; the middle median branch at one fifth before end of the cell, lower at one third

¹ *Artipus* used by Schönherr for Coleoptera, in 1826.

before the end; submedian recurved; no tuft on the posterior margin: hind wing broadly ovate, exterior margin slightly sinuous below the apex; anal lobe large; furnished with a single long slender tail; no costal glandular patch; costal vein much arched and terminating at the apex; first subcostal emitted at one third before end of the cell; discocellular oblique, radial from the middle; the middle median emitted at one eighth before end of the cell, lower at nearly one half before the end; submedian straight; internal vein recurved. Body very robust; antennæ with a long thickened club.

Type *L. eryx*.

LEHERA ERYX.

Papilio eryx, Linn. Mant. Plant. p. 537 (1771).

Papilio amyntor, Herbst, Nat. Schmett. xi. pl. 300. figs. 5, 6 (1804).

Deudorix amyntor, Hewits. Ill. D. Lep. pl. 8. f. 18, 20, ♂ (1863).

Hab. Darjiling, Silhet, Assam.

TAJURIA JEHANA, n. sp. (Plate XLIX. fig. 7.)

Allied to *T. longinus*. Smaller in expanse. Both sexes with the posterior areas slaty-blue; hind wing with three black marginal spots from the anal lobe, and in the female a submarginal brownish zigzag band. Underside greyish creamy-white: fore wing with a slender indistinct black submarginal line: hind wing with the submarginal line more distinct and zigzag; a prominent anal and subanal black spot, each surmounted inwardly by a yellow lunule; the intermediate space between the spots black-speckled.

Expanse, ♂ ♀ $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. Lucknow. In coll. F. Moore.

PRATAPA LILA, n. sp. (Plate XLIX. fig. 9.)

Near to the S.-Indian *P. deva*. Both wings with the blue of a purple tint, less metallic in lustre, and confined to a smaller space on the lower basal area, thus giving a broader black outer border. Underside of a darker tint, with much more prominent transverse black sinuous line, and brownish marginal fasciæ; the anal spots also larger and broader-bordered with red. Female also with a broader brown border.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{4}{8}$, ♀ $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

Hab. Silhet, E. Bengal. In coll. F. Moore.

Genus CAMENA.

Camena, Hewitson, Ill. D. Lep. p. 47 (1865).

Fore wing triangular; costa arched at the base, apex pointed, exterior margin convex below the apex, posterior margin convex in the middle and with a tuft of hair beneath; cell recurved, long; first subcostal emitted at half length of the cell, second at one third, third at one eighth, fourth at one half from below third, fifth from end of the cell; upper discocellular short, oblique, lower slightly concave, radial from their angle; middle median from one eighth and

lower from one third before end of the cell; submedian straight. Hind wing broadly conical; with a glandular depression at base of subcostal; costal margin much arched, exterior margin sinuous, abdominal margin long; furnished with two tails, anal angle lobed; costal vein abruptly arched at the base and curved towards the middle; first subcostal emitted at one half before end of the cell; the cell broad; discocellulars obliquely recurved; radial from their middle; the middle median emitted at one fifth and lower at nearly one half before end of the cell; submedian straight, internal vein much recurved. Body very robust; abdomen short; palpi porrect, second joint not extending beyond the head, third joint very long, two thirds the length of second, slender and pointed at tip; fore femora slightly pilose beneath; antennal club stout.

Type *C. ctesia*.

CAMENA CTESIA.

Camena ctesia, Hewitson, Ill. D. Lep. p. 48, pl. 20. figs. 1, 2 (1865).

Hab. Darjiling.

CAMENA CIPPUS.

Hesperia cippus, Fabr. Ent. Syst. Suppl. p. 429 (1798).

Iolaus cippus, Hewitson, Ill. D. Lep. Suppl. p. 11, pl. 4. figs. 39, 40 (1869).

Hab. Nepal (*Ramsay*).

SURENDRA TODARA, n. sp.

Male. Upperside dark violet-brown: fore wing with the basal area below the costal vein pale violet-blue; hind wing uniformly brown. Underside pale ochreous-brown, indistinctly grey-speckled: fore wing with a discal transverse indistinct white lunular line and two less distinct marginal lines: hind wing with a subbasal and two discal transverse white lunular zigzag lines, a small black subanal spot surmounted with ochreous-red.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. Coonoor, Nilgiris (*Lindsay*). In coll. F. Moore.

In this species the fore wings are narrower than in its allies, and the hind wing more convex. It is quite distinct from the Madras species, *S. biplagiata*, Butler, the figure of which (P. Z. S. 1883, pl. 24. fig. 12) does not well represent the angular margin of the hind wing of the type specimen.

PANCHALA PARAGANESA.

Amblypodia paraganesa, De Nicéville, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, 1882, p. 63.

Amblypodia ganesa, Hewitson (nec Moore).

Nearest to *P. ganesa*. Both wings violet-brown, with the discal areas of a purplish-violaceous blue: fore wing with the blue colour confined to a narrow oval area, including the cell: hind wing with a long slender tail from end of lower median vein; the blue colour

confined to the medial area; a marginal row of indistinct whitish double lunules. Underside with similarly disposed markings to those in *P. ganesa*, those on the fore wing being dark chocolate-brown, and the interspaces between the cell-marks also of the same colour: hind wing with chocolate-brown markings and basal interspaces, the markings also mostly with pale centres.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Nepal (*Genl. Ramsay*). In coll. F. Moore.

PANCHALA BIRMANA, n. sp.

Allied to *P. ganesa*. *Male*. Upperside with similar blue discal areas, that on the fore wing being confined more to the base. Underside dark brown: fore wing with similar but much darker and broader markings, which have whiter borders, the interspace between the second and third cell-spots and between the latter and the discal band of the same dark brown as the wing, not white as in *P. ganesa*: hind wing with very similar markings, but all dark brown and with white borders; anal lunules blue-speckled. *Female*. Upperside with darker blue, extending from the base broadly over the discal area. Underside as in male.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Hab. Toungu, British Burmah. In coll. H. G. Smith.

NILASERA PIRITHOUS, n. sp.

Allied to *N. nakula*. Differs in the male on the upperside being of a pale purplish-blue; both wings also with a black narrow marginal band. Female also of a brighter purple-blue. Underside darker; markings on fore wing less distinct, the inter-discal space bordering the lunular bands dusky purplish iron-grey; hind wing with similarly disposed markings, which are all dusky purplish iron-grey: these markings are most strongly defined in the male.

Expanse 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. N.E. Bengal, Assam. In coll. F. Moore.

Note.—*N. centaurus* and *N. pseudocentaurus* are both distinct from the above.

NILASERA OPALINA. (Plate XLIX. fig. 1.)

Male. Upperside pale purplish lilac-blue; cilia cinereous-grey. Underside pale lilacine greyish-brown; fore wing with a white-bordered brown mark within the cell, a broad similar coloured mark beyond the cell, and a chain-like discal band, beyond which are two marginal slender, indistinct, whitish lunular lines; posterior border of the wing greyish-white: hind wing with three transverse basal, four subbasal, one discocellular, and a curved series of eight discal white-bordered brown spots, beyond which are two marginal whitish lunular lines, with green-speckled anal spot.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Khasia hills (*G.-Austen*). In coll. F. Moore.

NILASERA SUBFASCIATA, n. sp. (Plate XLIX. fig. 2.)

Upperside pale purplish cobalt-blue: fore wing with a purple-brown band curving from base of costa broadly before the apex to posterior angle: hind wing with a paler brown costal and outer marginal band. Underside purplish-brown: fore wing with a white ringlet and two cross bars within the cell, followed by two irregular white bars from end of the cell, an irregular chain-like discal band and interrupted submarginal lunules; two brown spots below the cell, with the discal interspaces white: hind wing with two basal white ringlets, two within the cell, a letter-V mark above it, a ringlet beneath the cell, two discal, very irregular curved chain-like bands, and two indistinct submarginal lunular lines; anal angle blackish, speckled with green scales; a prominent white fascia traversing the wing from abdominal margin below the cell to the apex.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Tavoy, Burmah. In coll. F. Moore.

Fam. ERYCINIDÆ.

ABISARA ABNORMIS, n. sp. (Plate XLIX. fig. 3.)

Male. Dark plum-colour: fore wing with a series of distinct whitish spots outwardly bordering the medial dark angular fascia, its lower border pale, and the submarginal fascia also distinctly pale: hind wing less angular on middle of the exterior margin, the apical and anal black spots very indistinct. Underside with a very distinct white angular medial fascia crossing both wings; the submarginal line on fore wing also whitish and slender: hind wing with a continuous marginal row of black conical white-bordered spots.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Moulmein, British Burmah. In coll. F. Moore.

ABISARA FRATERNA, n. sp.

Nearest to the Ceylonese *A. prunosa*. Both sexes smaller in size. *Male* duller-coloured; fascia broader. *Female* of a brighter red colour, the transverse medial dark fascia more decidedly angular in the middle, the two outer fasciæ and the marginal line whitish.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{5}{8}$, ♀ $1\frac{4}{8}$ inch.

Hab. Bombay (*Wilkinson*). In coll. F. Moore.

Fam. HESPERIDÆ.

BAORIS SCOPULIFERA, n. sp.

Male and Female. Dark vinous-brown. *Male.* Fore wing with two minute semidiaphanous spots before the apex, two at end of the cell, and two larger angular spots on the disk; hind wing with a tuft of long blackish hair which covers a dark maroune velvety patch within the cell. Underside paler; spots on fore wing as above; also with a large glossy purple space below the cell enclosing a maroune-brown patch of raised scales. *Female.* Fore wing with larger spots, also having a minute spot between the apical and discal

series, and a small yellow spot above the hind margin; underside similarly marked.

Expanse, ♂ ♀ $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

Hab. Andamans. In coll. F. Moore.

Allied to *H. oceia*, Hewits., Desc. of Hesp. p. 31, from the Philippines.

BAORIS UNICOLOR, n. sp.

Male. Upperside dark vinous-brown; fore wing without any markings whatever; hind wing with a tuft of blackish hairs as in *H. oceia*. Cilia cinereous-brown. Underside uniformly brown; fore wing with a glossy purple space on hind margin enclosing a small dark brown patch.

Expanse $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Darjiling. In coll. F. Moore.

BAORIS AUSTENI, n. sp.

Male and Female. Upperside dark brown. *Male*: fore wing with two small semihyaline white spots at end of the cell, two before the apex, and three obliquely on the disk, the two upper of which are small. *Female* with markings the same, but slightly larger; also with a small yellow spot above the hind margin; cilia cinereous white. Underside as above; both sexes having also a slight yellowish patch above the hind margin.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{3}{8}$, ♀ $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

Hab. Khasia hills; Cherra Pungi (*G.-Austen*). In coll. F. Moore.

This species is allied to *H. cahira*, from the Andamans, and to *H. moolata*, from Tenasserim.

ISOTEINON VINDHIANA, n. sp.

Male. Upperside dark olive-brown; cilia cinereous: fore wing with a small yellow semitransparent spot at upper end of the cell, three conjoined subapical spots, two discal spots, and a small oval spot above the submedian vein. Underside dusky ochreous: fore wing with the posterior area broadly black; spots as above: hind wing with a yellow lunule at end of the cell, a small spot above it, and five discal spots.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{12}$ inch.

Hab. Jubbulpore (*Span*). In coll. F. Moore.

ISOTEINON NILGIRIANA, n. sp.

Male. Allied to *I. vindhiana*: fore wing with similarly disposed spots, which differ in being white, somewhat smaller, narrower, and the subapical conjoined spots disposed in a smaller row; the spot above submedian obsolete. Underside uniformly ochreous-brown: fore wing with the spots as above, the submedian obsolete: hind wing with a small dusky black spot at end of the cell, and a dusky black discal row of spots.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{12}$ inch.

Hab. Coonoor, Nilgiris (*Lindsay*). In coll. F. Moore.

ISOTEINON MODESTA, n. sp.

Female. Allied to *I. nilgiriana*: fore wing narrower and less triangular in shape, with a minute very indistinct spot at upper end of the cell, two similar minute subapical spots, and two discal spots. Underside brownish-ochreous, grey-speckled; fore wing with spots as above; hind wing immaculate.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. Coonoor, Nilgiris (*Lindsay*). In coll. F. Moore.

BARACUS SUBDITUS, n. sp.

Female. Differs from same sex of *B. vittatus* (*Isoteinon vittatus*, Felder) on the upperside, in being of a uniform olive-brown: fore wing with three somewhat indistinct small olivaceous-yellow subapical spots, below which are four similar spots, the two lower of which are very indistinct: hind wing uniformly olive-brown. Underside similar to that of *B. vittatus*, except that the fore wing has no subapical or anal spots, and the intermediary streaks on the hind wing are more prominent.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. Coonoor, Nilgiris (*Lindsay*). In coll. F. Moore.

PARNARA CANARAICA, n. sp.

Male and Female. Upperside dark brown, basal area olive-brown. *Male*: fore wing with two small oval semidiaphanous white spots at end of the cell, three spots obliquely before the apex, and three on the disk: hind wing without markings: cilia brownish-cinereous. Underside paler brown, irrorated with ochreous scales which are thickly disposed along the costa and apex of fore wing, and across discal area of hind wing: fore wing marked as above, also with a small whitish spot above hind margin: hind wing with two discal white spots. *Female*: fore wing with larger spots as in the male, also with a minute dot beneath the lower discal spot and a triangular yellow spot above hind margin: hind wing with three discal semidiaphanous spots. Underside: fore wing as above: hind wing with four discal white spots, and a fifth at end of the cell.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{4}{8}$, ♀ $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

Hab. Canara (*Ward*). In coll. F. Moore.

TAGIADES ALBOVITTATA, n. sp.

Male. Upperside dark fuliginous-brown: fore wing with three minute transparent dots obliquely before the apex: hind wing with a narrow pure white anal band of one eighth inch in width: cilia of band white. Underside brown; the minute dots on fore wing scarcely visible: hind wing with the white colour extending upwards and nearly covering the whole wing. Body dark brown; palpi and abdomen beneath white; legs brownish.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Borneo. In coll. F. Moore.

